



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

SPRING 2023 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Division of Correctional Policy Research and Internal Oversight

OFFICE OF RESEARCH | MAY 2023



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This report would not have been possible without the support of Miguel Lizarde and Shelley Buttler who provided technical assistance and assistance with reviewing projections data and formatting the report.

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Executive Summary

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (CDCR) Spring 2023 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. The institution and parole projections are provided through June 2027, and juvenile projections are provided through June 2023.

Similar to past population projections, the Spring 2023 Population Projections incorporate the impacts of several court-ordered population reduction measures, Proposition 47 and Proposition 57.¹ The projections also include the estimated impact of recently implemented legislation, policy, and process changes.

Most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two- to three- year time horizons are difficult to model with precision due to various limitations. The projections do not currently incorporate any assumptions about individuals awaiting trial and/or sentencing due to COVID-19 related court closures and related backlogs, which could generate a temporary increase in admissions to CDCR in the future. As additional data become available, future projections may include an adjustment to account for these groups.

Adult Institution Population and Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2023 institution projections are slightly lower for the first year of the projection cycle compared to the Fall 2022 Projections, and then higher for the remainder of the projection period, ranging from 0.7 to 3.3 percent higher. The Spring 2023 Population Projections follow the same downward trend as the Fall 2022 Projections, however the Spring 2023 Projections anticipate the institution population to decrease at a slower rate than predicted in the Fall 2022 Projections. The differences between the Spring 2023 and Fall 2022 Projections for the first year of the projection cycle are related to fewer admissions to CDCR than previously projected. For the remainder of the projection cycle, differences between the Spring 2023 and Fall 2022 Projections are related to the adjusted estimated impact of enhanced Good Conduct Credit (GCC) earning for some inmates. The Spring 2023 Projections incorporate the updated data and have been adjusted to include a smaller impact on the institution population.

The June 30, 2022 institution population of 97,179 inmates is expected to decrease by 3.4 percent to 93,870 inmates by June 30, 2023, and then decrease again by 1.7 percent to 92,244 inmates on June 30, 2024. The adult institution population is expected to continue to decrease the last three years of the projection cycle, reaching 87,957 inmates on June 30, 2027, a net five-year decrease of

¹ Many court-ordered measures were subsequently enacted with the implementation of Proposition 57. Additional information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/3-judge-court-update>. Proposition 47 was passed by voters in November 2014 and reduced penalties for most non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor instead of a felony sentence for certain crimes. Proposition 57 was passed by voters in November 2016. More information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/proposition57/>.

9.5 percent or 9,222 inmates. CDCR attributes the institution population's pattern of decline to recent policy reforms, including changes to good conduct credit earning that were implemented in 2021.²

CDCR anticipates court commitments to decrease from 30,390 in fiscal year (FY) 2021-22 to 29,345 in FY 2022-23 and then increase to 31,173 in FY 2023-24. In the later years of the projection cycle, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict admissions to stabilize at lower levels than observed in the years preceding the pandemic. Total admissions of court commitments are expected to be 31,399 commitments in FY 2024-25, 31,472 commitments in FY 2025-26, and 31,462 commitments in FY 2026-27.

Adult Parole Projections

The Spring 2023 Population Projections estimate that the parole population will decrease from 43,825 parolees on June 30, 2022, to 37,500 parolees on June 30, 2023. The following year the parole population is predicted to decrease to 36,382 parolees on June 30, 2024. The Spring 2023 Population Projections anticipate the parole population to decrease to 35,695 parolees on June 30, 2025, and then increase to reach 36,507 parolees on June 30, 2026. During the last year of the projection period, the parole population is predicted to decrease to 36,061 parolees on June 30, 2027. This represents a net five-year decrease of 17.7 percent or 7,764 parolees. The overall decline over the next five years is primarily due to recent legislative and CDCR policy changes that allow for a Division of Adult Parole Operations review that may lead to accelerated discharge from parole and shortened parole terms for most offenders released to parole in July 2020 or later.

Juvenile Projections

CDCR predicts the total Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) average daily population will decrease 74.2 percent from 590 youth offenders in June 2022 to 152 youth offenders in June 2023. The reductions in the youth offender population are a result of SB 92 and SB 823 (see Appendix B). SB 92 sets a defined closure date of June 30, 2023 for all DJJ facilities.

² More information on these changes is available in Appendix B.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION SPRING 2023 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

1 Introduction

This report presents the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation’s (CDCR) Spring 2023 adult institution, parole, and juvenile institution population projections. CDCR developed these projections using historical trend data, time series, and simulation modeling techniques. The population projections methodology is described in Appendix A. The Spring 2023 Population Projections incorporate the effects of existing laws and regulations on the state institution and parole populations.

1.1 Changes for the Spring 2023 Population Projections

There were no policy changes implemented during the July through December 2022 time period to include in the Spring 2023 Population Projections.

2 Adult Institution and Active Parole Populations

CDCR expects the adult institution population to decrease from 97,179 inmates as of June 30, 2022, to approximately 93,870 inmates by June 30, 2023 (see Table 1). Annual decreases are projected through June 2027, with the adult institution population reaching approximately 92,244 inmates by June 30, 2024 and 90,836 inmates by June 30, 2025. The adult institution population is expected to decrease to 87,957 inmates by June 30, 2027, which is a net five-year reduction of 9.5 percent.

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the active parole population will decrease by 14.4 percent (6,325 parolees) from 43,825 parolees on June 30, 2022, to 37,500 parolees on June 30, 2023. The active parole population is predicted to experience a net decrease of 17.7 percent (7,764 parolees) from June 30, 2022, to 36,061 parolees on June 30, 2027.

Table 1. Institution and Active Parole Population, June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2027

June 30	Institution			Percent Change	Active Parole	
	Female	Male	Total		Total	Percent Change
Actual						
2013	5,995	127,019	133,014	N/A	51,300	N/A
2014	6,306	129,294	135,600	1.9%	44,499	-13.3%
2015	5,857	123,325	129,182	-4.7%	45,473	2.2%
2016	5,769	122,874	128,643	-0.4%	43,814	-3.6%
2017	5,971	125,289	131,260	2.0%	45,261	3.3%
2018	5,906	123,511	129,417	-1.4%	47,370	4.7%
2019	5,691	119,781	125,472	-3.0%	50,822	7.3%
2020	4,721	108,682	113,403	-9.6%	53,427	5.1%
2021	3,910	94,562	98,472	-13.2%	50,322	-5.8%
2022	3,669	93,510	97,179	-1.3%	43,825	-12.9%
Projected						
2023	3,573	90,297	93,870	-3.4%	37,500	-14.4%
2024	3,664	88,580	92,244	-1.7%	36,382	-3.0%
2025	3,684	87,152	90,836	-1.5%	35,695	-1.9%
2026	3,691	85,558	89,249	-1.7%	36,507	2.3%
2027	3,669	84,288	87,957	-1.4%	36,061	-1.2%

2.1 Adult Total Institution Population Projections, Comparisons, and Historical Trends

2.1.1 Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Total Institution Population Projections

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict a lower total institution population for the first Fiscal Year (FY) included in the projection period, and a higher total institution population for each subsequent fiscal year than estimated by the Fall 2022 Population Projections. The Spring 2023 Population Projections estimate of 93,870 inmates for June 30, 2023, is 0.9 percent or 874 inmates fewer than what was projected by the Fall 2022 Population Projections (see Table 2). For June 30, 2024, the Spring 2023 Population Projections anticipate the total institution population to be 92,244, which is 0.7 percent (608 inmates) higher than what was anticipated in the Fall 2022 Population Projections. By June 30, 2025, the institution population is predicted to decrease to 90,836 inmates, which is 3.0 percent (2,615 inmates) higher than what was predicted in the Fall 2022 Population Projections. By June 30, 2026, the institution population is expected to decrease to 89,249 inmates, which is 3.3 percent (2,871 inmates) higher than what was expected in the Fall 2022 Population Projections. The Spring 2023 Population Projections anticipate the total institution population to decrease to 87,957 inmates by June 30, 2027, which is 3.1 percent (2,660 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Population Projections.

The Spring 2023 Population Projections follow the same downward trend as the Fall 2022 Projections, however the Spring 2023 Projections anticipate the institution population to decrease at a slower rate than predicted in the Fall 2022 Projections. The differences between the Spring 2023 and Fall 2022 Projections for the first year of the projection cycle are related to fewer admissions to CDCR than previously projected. For the remainder of the projection cycle, differences between the Spring 2023 and Fall 2022 Projections are related to the adjusted estimated impact of enhanced Good Conduct Credit (GCC) earning for some inmates. The Spring 2023 Projections incorporate the updated data and have been adjusted to include a smaller impact on the institution population.

Table 2. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Total Institution Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	94,744	93,870	-874	-0.9%
2024	91,636	92,244	608	0.7%
2025	88,221	90,836	2,615	3.0%
2026	86,378	89,249	2,871	3.3%
2027	85,297	87,957	2,660	3.1%

2.1.2 Total Institution Population Projections

The adult institution population is expected to decrease by 3.4 percent (3,309 inmates) from 97,179 to 93,870 inmates by June 30, 2023 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). CDCR expects to see annual decreases in the total institution population for the remainder of the projection period. The total adult institution

population is projected to decrease by 1.7 percent (1,626 inmates) to 92,244 inmates by June 30, 2024, and then decrease an additional 1.5 percent (1,408 inmates) to 90,836 inmates by June 30, 2025. The total institution population is anticipated to decrease by 1.7 percent (1,587 inmates) to 89,249 inmates on June 30, 2026, and decrease another 1.4 percent (1,292 inmates) to 87,957 inmates by June 30, 2027.

2.1.3 Historical Population Trends

The total adult institution population increased by 1.9 percent (2,586 inmates) between 2013 and 2014, reaching 135,600 inmates on June 30, 2014 (see Table 1 and Figure 1). Following that year of growth, the institution population decreased in the two subsequent years to 128,643 inmates on June 30, 2016 (a two-year decrease of 5.1 percent or 6,957 inmates). Except for 2014, CDCR has observed annual decreases in the institution population each June between the years 2012 and 2016. The declines were primarily due to the impacts of the 2011 Realignment legislation, several court-ordered population reduction measures, and the effects of Proposition 47.¹ Growth in inmates convicted of violent offenses or sentenced to life institution terms contributed to a 2.0 percent (2,617 inmates) population increase from June 30, 2016, to June 30, 2017 (128,643 to 131,260 inmates).

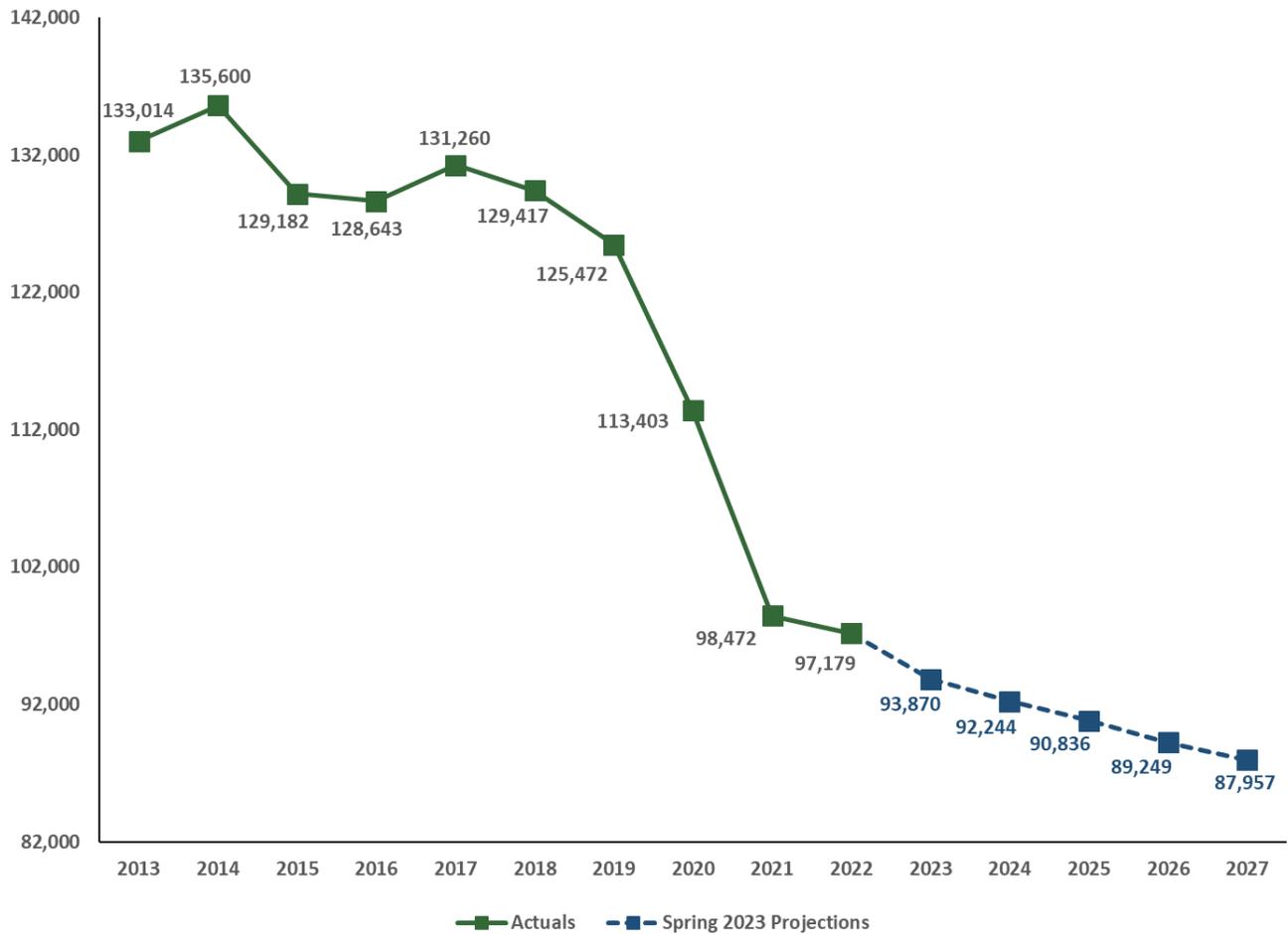
The aforementioned court-ordered population reduction measures and Proposition 47 mainly impacted non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex-registrant offenders. A simultaneous increase in admissions of court commitments also contributed to the increase in the adult institution population in 2016 and 2017. More recently, CDCR has observed a decrease in the institution population, primarily because of Proposition 57 and other recent policy changes.² The adult institution population declined 1.4 percent (1,843 inmates) from 131,260 inmates on June 30, 2017, to 129,417 inmates on June 30, 2018. In 2017, Proposition 57-related changes began to impact the adult institution and parole populations which contributed to the population decline. Proposition 57 and other recent policy changes contributed to a 3.0 percent decrease (3,945 inmates) in the population from 129,417 inmates on June 30, 2018, to 125,472 inmates on June 30, 2019. The total institution population experienced larger decreases over the following two fiscal years, decreases were related to the impact on admissions and releases stemming from COVID-19, along with associated policy changes that resulted in more offenders being released early.³ The adult institution population decreased by 9.6 percent (12,069 inmates) to 113,403 inmates on June 30, 2020, and then decreased an additional 13.2 percent (14,931 inmates) to 98,472 inmates on June 30, 2021. The adult institution population decreased by 1.3 percent (1,293 inmates) to 97,179 inmates on June 30, 2022. This decrease is associated with recent policy changes that removed enhancements for certain offenders, and increased credit earning for certain inmates.

¹ Proposition 47 was passed by voter initiative in November 2014 and reduced penalties for most non-serious, non-violent property and drug crimes by mandating a misdemeanor instead of a felony sentence for certain crimes.

² Many court-ordered measures were subsequently enacted with the implementation of Proposition 57. Additional information is available at: <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/3-judge-court-update>

³ More information regarding actions to reduce the institution population and maximize space in response to COVID-19 is available in Appendix B.

Figure 1. Total Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2027



2.2 Adult Institution Population Projections, Comparisons, and Population Trends by Gender

2.2.1 Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Institution Population Projections by Gender

By June 30, 2023, the Spring 2023 Population Projections expect the male institution population to reach 90,297 inmates, which is 0.8 percent (716 inmates) lower than estimated in the Fall 2022 Projections (see Table 3). Throughout the remainder of the projection cycle, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the male institution population to range from 0.8 to 3.4 percent higher than the Fall 2022 Projections. The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict that the male institution population will reach 84,288 inmates on June 30, 2027, which is 3.3 percent (2,665 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Population Projections.

The female institution population is expected to be 3,573 inmates by June 2023, which is 4.2 percent (158 inmates) lower than what was expected in the Fall 2022 Projections (see Table 3). With the exception of June 30, 2026, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the female institution

population to be lower than the Fall 2022 Projections, ranging from 0.1 to 4.2 percent lower. The female institution population is expected to reach 3,691 inmates on June 30, 2026, which is 1.3 percent (49 inmates) higher than anticipated by the Fall 2022 Projections. The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the female institution population to be 3,669 on June 30, 2027, which is 0.1 percent (5 inmates) lower than the Fall 2022 Population Projections.

Table 3. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Total Institution Population Projections by Gender

June 30	Male				Female			
	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	91,013	90,297	-716	-0.8%	3,731	3,573	-158	-4.2%
2024	87,845	88,580	735	0.8%	3,791	3,664	-127	-3.4%
2025	84,509	87,152	2,643	3.1%	3,712	3,684	-28	-0.8%
2026	82,736	85,558	2,822	3.4%	3,642	3,691	49	1.3%
2027	81,623	84,288	2,665	3.3%	3,674	3,669	-5	-0.1%

2.2.2 Male Population Projections

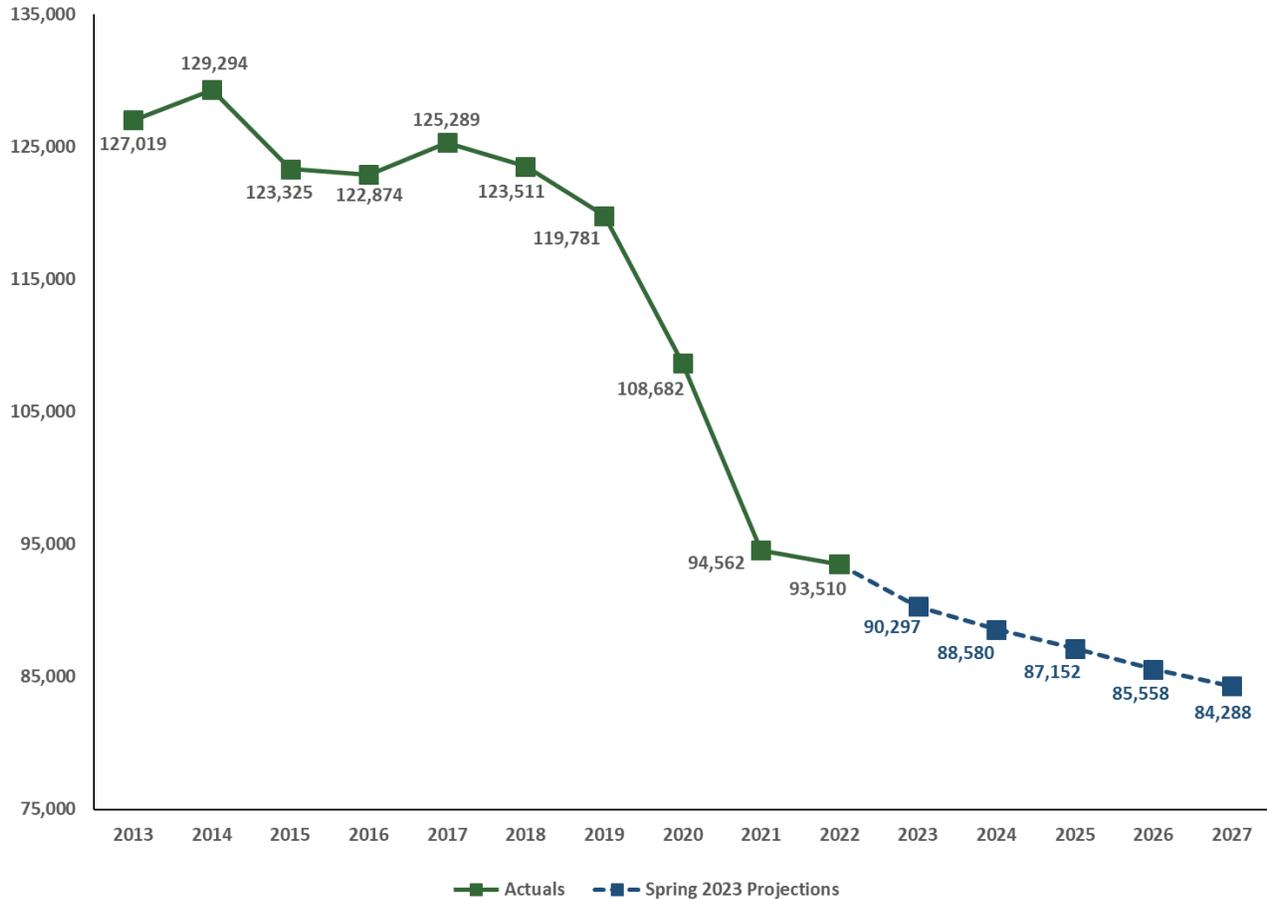
The Spring 2023 Population Projections forecast the male institution population to decrease from 93,510 inmates on June 30, 2022, to 90,297 inmates on June 30, 2023 (see Table 1 and Figure 2). The male institution population is projected to experience annual decreases for the remainder of the projection cycle. The male institution population is predicted to decrease by 1.9 percent (1,717 inmates) to 88,580 inmates on June 30, 2024, and then decrease by 1.6 percent (1,428 inmates) to 87,152 inmates on June 30, 2025. The male institution population is anticipated to decrease another 1.8 percent (1,594 inmates) to 85,558 inmates on June 30, 2026, and further decrease by 1.5 percent (1,270 inmates) to reach 84,288 inmates on June 30, 2027. The Spring 2023 Population Projections estimates a net five-year decrease of 9.9 percent or 9,222 inmates. Adult male inmates comprise the majority of the adult institution population, which leads the male population to generally follow the total institution population trends.

2.2.3 Male Historical Population Trends

The male population increased by 1.8 percent (2,275 inmates) from June 30, 2013, to June 30, 2014 (127,019 to 129,294 inmates; see Table 1 and Figure 2). In the two years immediately following the passage of Proposition 47, the male population dropped by 4.6 percent (5,969 inmates) from 129,294 inmates on June 30, 2014, to 123,325 inmates on June 30, 2015, followed by a 0.4 percent decrease (451 inmates) to 122,874 inmates on June 30, 2016. After that decrease, CDCR observed a 2.0 percent increase (2,415 inmates) to 125,289 inmates on June 30, 2017, which was followed by decreases in subsequent years following the implementation of Proposition 57. On June 30, 2018, the male population decreased to 123,511 inmates, a 1.4 percent decrease (1,778 inmates), and then an additional decrease of 3.0 percent (3,730 inmates) to 119,781 on June 30, 2019. The male population decreased by 9.3 percent (11,099 inmates) to 108,682 inmates on June 30, 2020, and further decreased

by 13.0 percent (14,120 inmates) to 94,562 on June 30, 2021. The male population decreased an additional 1.1 percent (1,052 inmates) to 93,510 on June 30, 2022.

Figure 2. Male Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2027



2.2.4 Female Population Projections

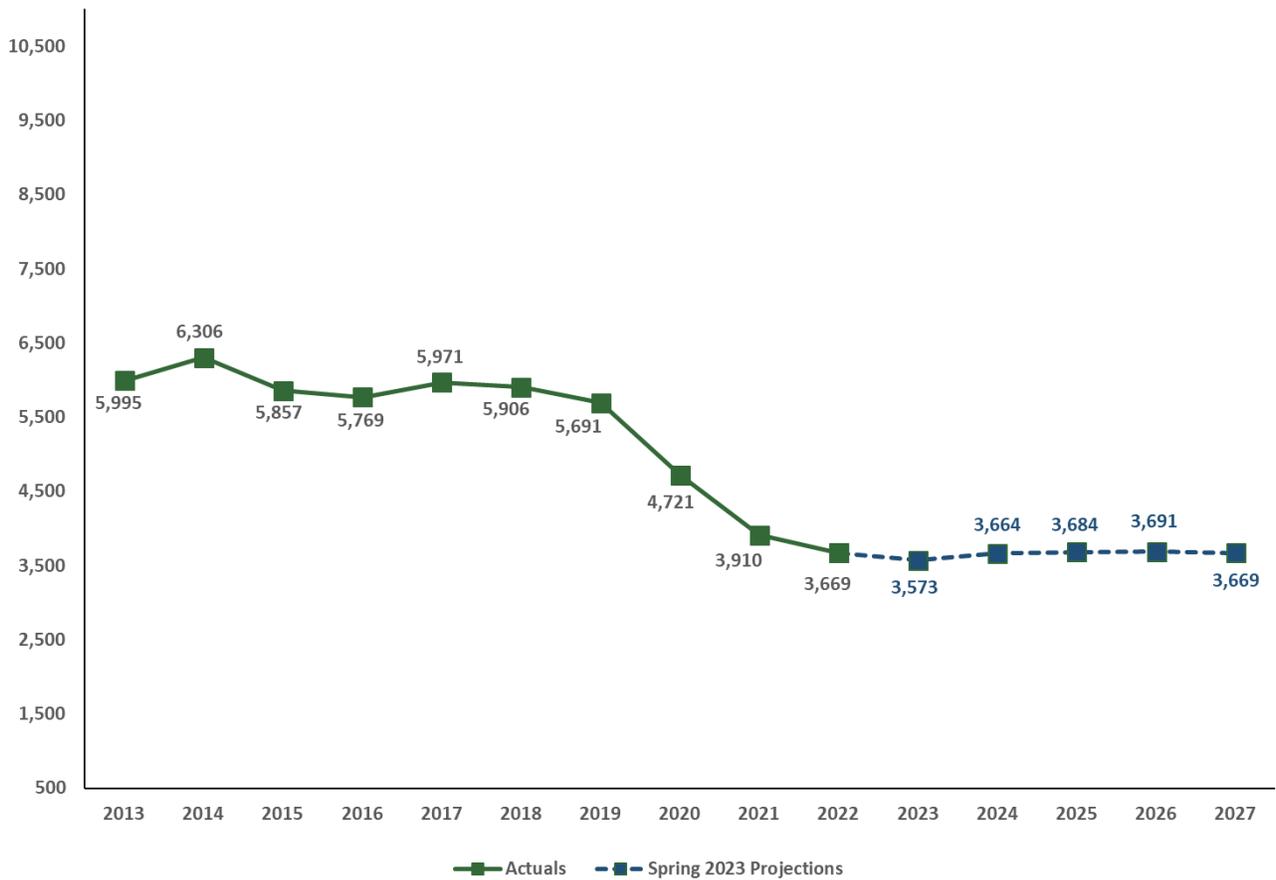
The female institution population is expected to decrease from 3,669 inmates on June 30, 2022, to 3,573 on June 30, 2023 (see Table 1 and Figure 3). During the subsequent three years, the female population is predicted to experience annual increases. The female population is anticipated to increase 2.5 percent (91 inmates) to 3,664 inmates on June 30, 2024, followed by an increase of 0.5 percent (20 inmates) to 3,684 inmates on June 30, 2025, and slight increase of 0.2 percent (7 inmates) to reach 3,691 inmates on June 30, 2026. Following these three years of increases, the female population is expected to decrease by 0.6 percent (22 inmates) to 3,669 inmates on June 30, 2027.

2.2.5 Female Historical Population Trends

From June 30, 2013, to June 30, 2014, the female population increased by 5.2 percent, from 5,995 to 6,306 inmates (see Table 1 and Figure 3). In the two subsequent years following the implementation of Proposition 47, CDCR observed a 7.1 percent decrease (449 inmates) in the female population to 5,857 inmates on June 30, 2015, and another 1.5 percent decrease (88 inmates) to 5,769 inmates on June 30, 2016. By June 30, 2017, the female population had increased by 3.5 percent (202 inmates) to 5,971 inmates. Following the implementation of Proposition 57, the female population experienced a decrease of 1.1 percent (65 inmates) to 5,906 inmates on June 30, 2018, followed by a 3.6 percent decrease (215 inmates) to 5,691 inmates on June 30, 2019. As of June 30, 2020, the female population had decreased by 17.0 percent (970 inmates) to 4,721 inmates from the previous year. The following year, the female population experienced an additional 17.2 percent (811 inmates) decrease to 3,910 inmates on June 30, 2021. The female population decreased another 6.2 percent (241 inmates) to reach 3,669 inmates on June 30, 2022.

Quarterly projections of the institution population by gender for FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 are available in Appendix D, Tables 24 and 25.

Figure 3. Female Institution Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2027



3 Court Commitments⁴

3.1 Total Court Commitment Projections, Comparisons, and Historical Trends

3.1.1 Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Total Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict 29,345 admissions of court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers in FY 2022-23, which is 6.2 percent (1,930 commitments) lower than anticipated by the Fall 2022 Population Projections for the same time period (see Table 4). The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict admissions of court commitments to be 31,173 in FY 2023-24, which is 6.4 percent (2,139 commitments) lower than what was predicted in Fall 2022. The Spring 2023 Population Projections expect total court commitments to be 31,399 in FY 2024-25, 31,472 in FY 2025-26, and

⁴ Felon court commitments are a major factor in institution population increase or decline. Higher court commitments generally lead to institution population increase, and lower court commitments generally lead to institution population decline. These general patterns may be counterbalanced by other factors, such as changes in length of stay.

31,462 in FY 2026-27, which is 5.9 percent (1,954 commitments), 5.7 percent (1,915 commitments) and 5.9 percent (1,955 commitments) lower than the Fall 2022 Population Projections, respectively.

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict admissions of court commitments to CDCR reception centers to be lower than the Fall 2022 Projections and remain lower than pre-pandemic⁵ levels through FY 2026-27.

Table 4. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Total Court Commitment Projections

Fiscal Year	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2022-23	31,275	29,345	-1,930	-6.2%
2023-24	33,312	31,173	-2,139	-6.4%
2024-25	33,353	31,399	-1,954	-5.9%
2025-26	33,387	31,472	-1,915	-5.7%
2026-27	33,417	31,462	-1,955	-5.9%

3.1.2 Total Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict admissions of felon court commitments to Reception Centers will experience a small decrease to 29,345 commitments in FY 2022-23, which is 3.4 percent (1,045 commitments) lower than the previous fiscal year (see Table 5 and Figure 4). This decrease is expected to be followed by a 6.2 percent increase (1,828 commitments) to 31,173 court commitments in FY 2023-24. The following year, court commitments are anticipated to increase by 0.7 percent (226 commitments) to 31,399 in FY 2024-25. For the remainder of the projection cycle, felon court commitments are predicted to stabilize, reaching 31,472 commitments in FY 2025-26 and 31,462 commitments in FY 2026-27.

3.1.3 Total Court Commitment Historical Trends

The number of felon court commitments admitted to CDCR decreased by 7.9 percent (35,997 to 38,853 commitments) in FY 2013-14. Total court commitments then decreased 8.5 percent in FY 2014-15 (38,853 to 35,547 commitments), primarily due to the passage of Proposition 47.

In FY 2015-16, admissions of felon court commitments increased by 0.3 percent (35,547 to 35,637 commitments), then by 2.6 percent in FY 2016-17 (35,637 to 36,556 commitments). Following these two years of increases, court commitments decreased 1.0 percent in FY 2017-18 (36,556 to 36,204 commitments) and 3.5 percent in FY 2018-19 (36,204 to 34,932 commitments). In FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, felon court commitments saw significant decreases of 29.2 percent (34,932 to 24,742 commitments) and 31.0 percent (24,742 to 17,068 commitments), respectively. This decrease was

⁵ Pre-pandemic levels refers to the average monthly commitments admitted to CDCR in FY 2018-19, which was approximately 2,900 commitments.

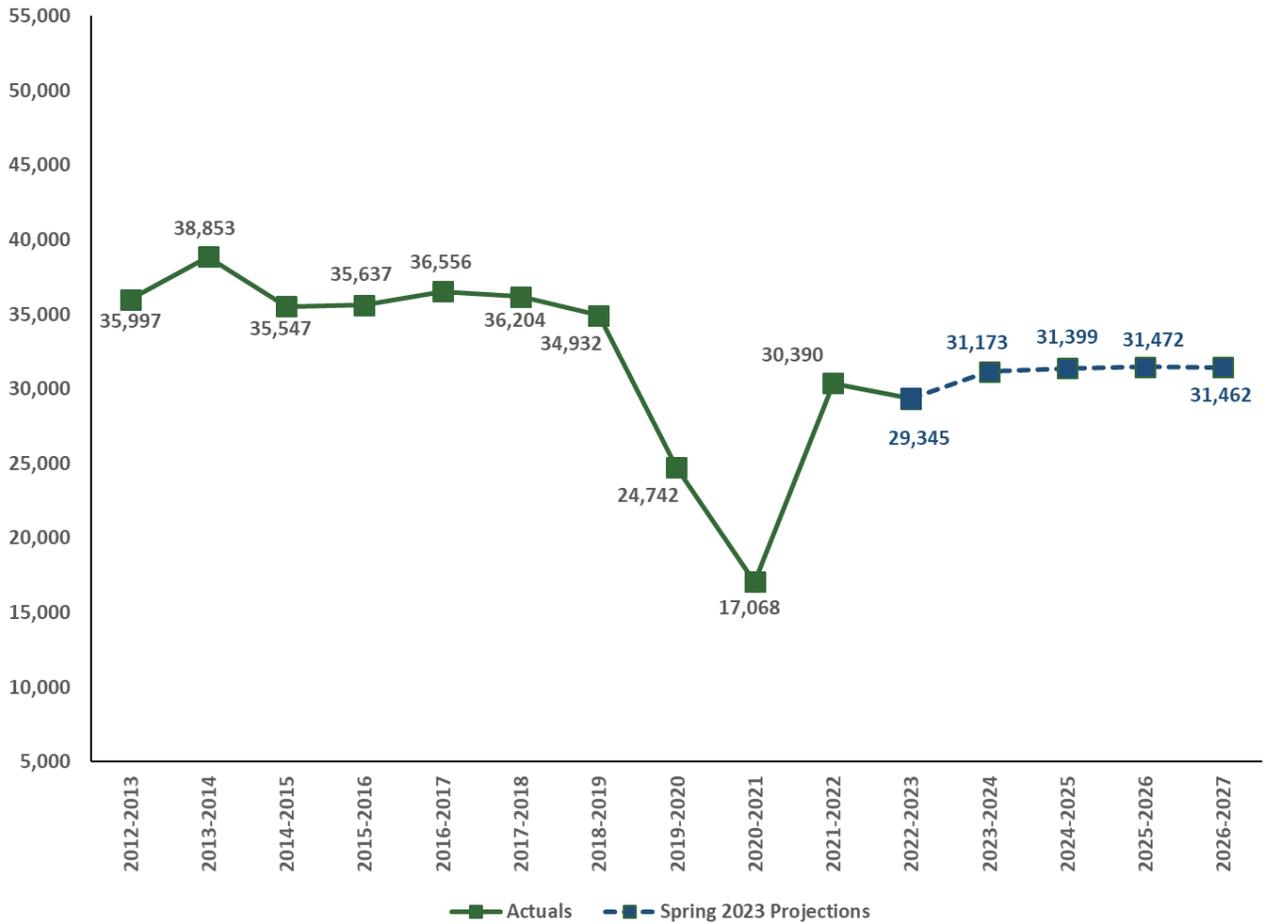
mainly due to CDCR's temporary suspension of intake of court commitments into CDCR Reception Centers in response to COVID-19. In FY 2021-22, admissions of felon court commitments experienced a sizeable increase of 78.1 percent (17,068 to 30,390 commitments). This increase was associated with the resumption of intake to CDCR Reception Centers and the clearing of the backlog of individuals in county jail awaiting transfer to state prisons.

Detailed tables showing actual and projected rates of admissions of court commitments into CDCR Reception Centers are shown in Appendix D, Tables 18 through 23.

Table 5. Felon Court Commitments and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2026-27

Fiscal Year	Commitments						Total	Percent Change
	Male	Percent of Total	Percent Change	Female	Percent of Total	Percent Change		
Actual								
2012-13	33,660	93.5%	N/A	2,337	6.5%	N/A	35,997	N/A
2013-14	36,085	92.9%	7.2%	2,768	7.1%	18.4%	38,853	7.9%
2014-15	33,080	93.1%	-8.3%	2,467	6.9%	-10.9%	35,547	-8.5%
2015-16	33,263	93.3%	0.6%	2,374	6.7%	-3.8%	35,637	0.3%
2016-17	33,958	92.9%	2.1%	2,598	7.1%	9.4%	36,556	2.6%
2017-18	33,526	92.6%	-1.3%	2,678	7.4%	3.1%	36,204	-1.0%
2018-19	32,293	92.4%	-3.7%	2,639	7.6%	-1.5%	34,932	-3.5%
2019-20	22,852	92.4%	-29.2%	1,890	7.6%	-28.4%	24,742	-29.2%
2020-21	15,694	91.9%	-31.3%	1,374	8.1%	-27.3%	17,068	-31.0%
2021-22	28,668	94.3%	82.7%	1,722	5.7%	25.3%	30,390	78.1%
Projected								
2022-23	27,358	93.2%	-4.6%	1,987	6.8%	15.4%	29,345	-3.4%
2023-24	28,937	92.8%	5.8%	2,236	7.2%	12.5%	31,173	6.2%
2024-25	28,949	92.2%	0.0%	2,450	7.8%	9.6%	31,399	0.7%
2025-26	28,949	92.0%	0.0%	2,523	8.0%	3.0%	31,472	0.2%
2026-27	28,946	92.0%	0.0%	2,516	8.0%	-0.3%	31,462	0.0%

Figure 4. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2026-27



3.2 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

3.2.1 Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

In FY 2022-23, the Spring 2023 Population Projections expect there will be 27,358 admissions of male court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers, which is 6.9 percent (2,042 commitments) lower than expected in the Fall 2022 Projections (see Table 6). The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict there will be 28,937 admissions of male court commitments in FY 2023-24, which is 6.4 percent (1,989 commitments) lower than the Fall 2022 Population Projections. In both FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, the Spring 2023 Population Projections anticipate there will be 28,949 admissions of male court commitments, which is 6.4 percent (1,977 commitments) and 6.4 percent (1,976 commitments) lower, respectively, than forecasted by the Fall 2022 Population Projections. In FY 2026-27, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict there will be 28,946 admissions of male court commitments, which is 6.4 percent (1,973 commitments) lower than the Fall 2022 Population Projections.

In FY 2022-23, the Spring 2023 Population Projections expect there will be 1,987 admissions of female court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers, which is 6.0 percent (112 commitments) higher than

expected in the Fall 2022 Projections (see Table 6). In FY 2023-24, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict there will be 2,236 admissions of female court commitments, which is 6.3 percent (150 commitments) lower than forecasted by the Fall 2022 Population Projections. For FY 2024-25, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict there will be 2,450 admissions of female court commitments, which is 0.9 percent (23 commitments) higher than anticipated by the Fall 2022 Population Projections. For FY 2025-26, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict there will be 2,523 admissions of female court commitments, which is 2.5 percent (61 commitments) higher than forecasted by the Fall 2022 Population Projections. In FY 2026-27, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict there will be 2,516 admissions of female court commitments, which is 0.7 percent (18 commitments) higher than the Fall 2022 Population Projections.

Table 6. Comparison of Spring 2022 and Fall 2022 Court Commitment Projections by Gender

Fiscal Year	Male				Female			
	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2022-23	29,400	27,358	-2,042	-6.9%	1,875	1,987	112	6.0%
2023-24	30,926	28,937	-1,989	-6.4%	2,386	2,236	-150	-6.3%
2024-25	30,926	28,949	-1,977	-6.4%	2,427	2,450	23	0.9%
2025-26	30,925	28,949	-1,976	-6.4%	2,462	2,523	61	2.5%
2026-27	30,919	28,946	-1,973	-6.4%	2,498	2,516	18	0.7%

3.2.2 Male Felon Court Commitment Projections

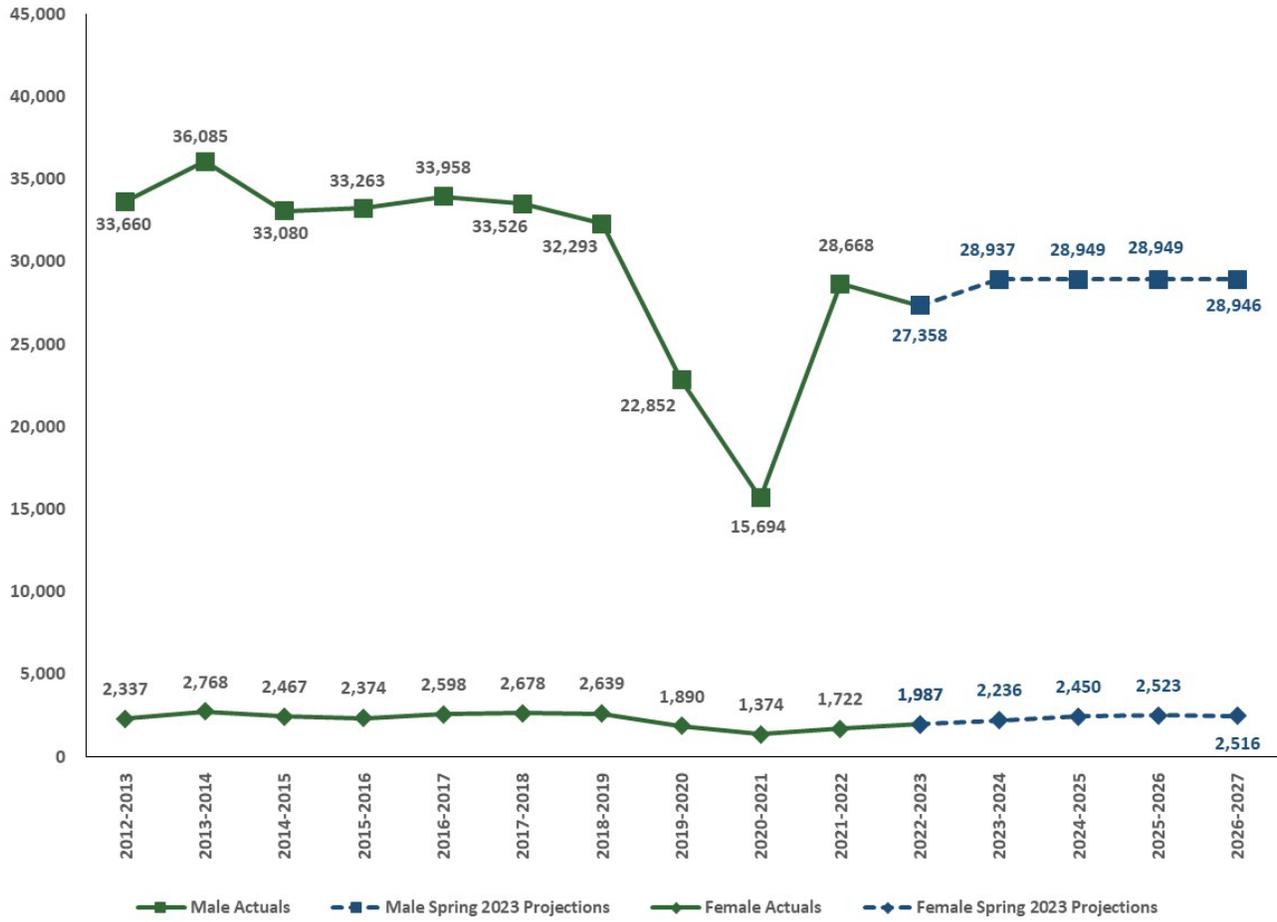
The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict that admissions of male court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers will decrease 4.6 percent (1,310 commitments) from 28,668 court commitments admitted in FY 2021-22 to 27,358 commitments in FY 2022-23 (see Table 5 and Figure 5). Male court commitments are expected to increase by 5.8 percent (1,579 commitments) to 28,937 commitments in FY 2023-24. For the remainder of the projection cycle, male court commitments are predicted to stabilize. The Spring 2023 Population Projections anticipate 28,949 male commitments in both FY 2024-25 and 2025-26, and 28,946 male commitments in FY 2026-27.

3.2.3 Female Felon Court Commitment Projections

The Spring 2023 Population Projections anticipate the admissions of female court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers to increase by 15.4 percent (265 commitments) from 1,722 court commitments admitted in FY 2021-22 to 1,987 commitments in FY 2022-23 (see Table 5 and Figure 5). Female court commitments are projected to increase by 12.5 percent (249 commitments) to 2,236 commitments in FY 2023-24, and then increase by 9.6 percent (214 commitments) to 2,450 commitments in FY 2024-25. Female court commitments are expected to increase by 3.0 percent (73 commitments) to reach 2,523 commitments in FY 2025-26. Following several years of increases, female court commitments are

anticipated to experience a slight decrease of 0.3 percent (7 commitments) to 2,516 commitments in FY 2026-27.

Figure 5. Felon Court Commitment Trends and Projections by Gender, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2026-27



3.3 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections and Historical Trends

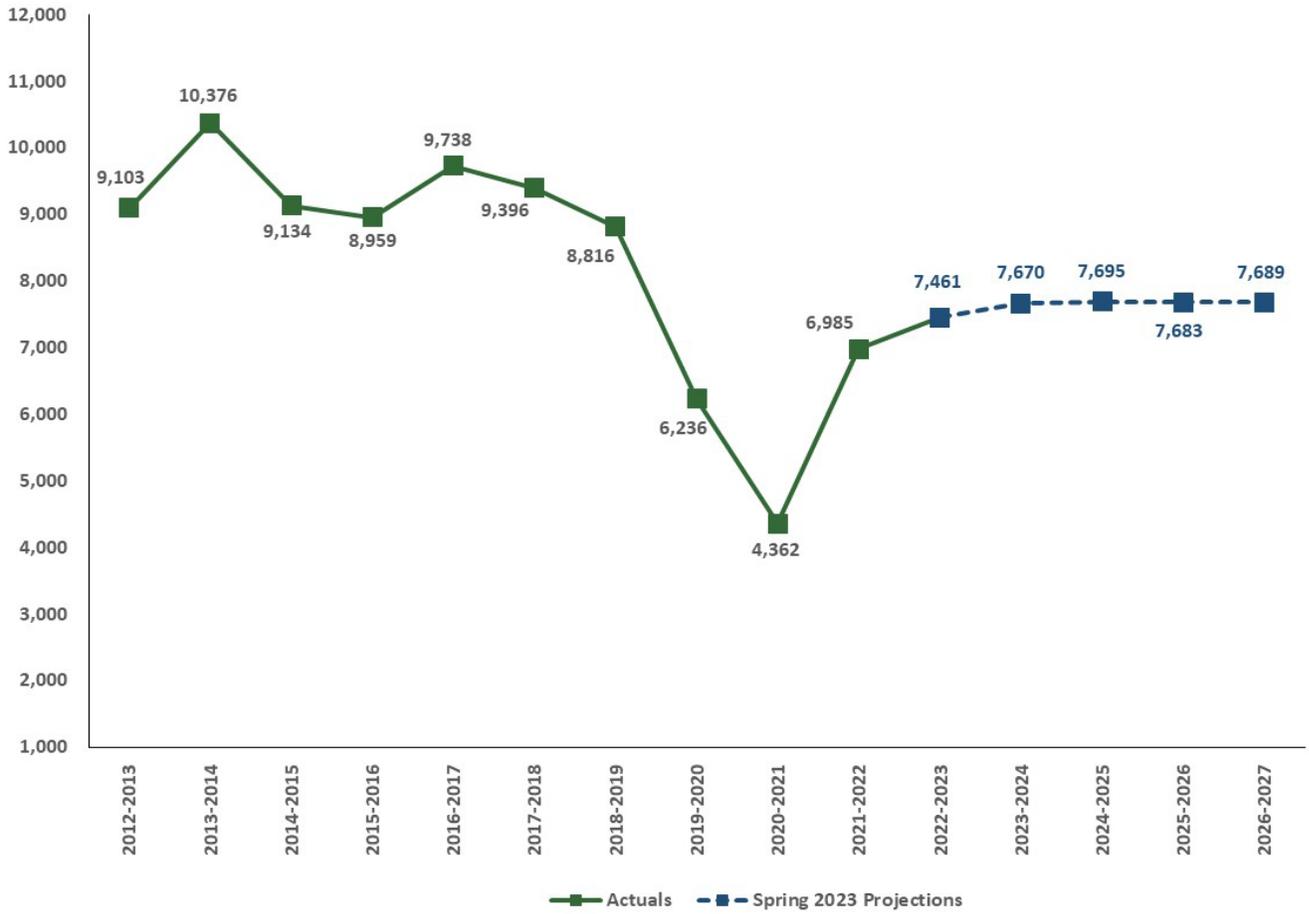
3.3.1 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Projections

Following the overall trend of total felon court commitments, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict an increase in Second Strike court commitments from 6,985 commitments in FY 2021-22 to 7,461 commitments in FY 2022-23, a difference of 6.8 percent or 476 commitments (see Figure 6). An increase of 2.8 percent (209 commitments) is projected for FY 2023-24 to 7,670 commitments. For the remainder of the projection cycle, the Spring 2023 Population Projections anticipate the Second Strike court commitments to remain relatively stable, reaching 7,689 commitments in FY 2026-27.

3.3.2 Felon Second Strike Court Commitment Historical Trends

During the two years after the implementation of the 2011 Realignment legislation, admissions of Second Strike court commitments increased to an all-time high. From FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14, the number of felon Second Strike court commitments admitted to CDCR increased 14.0 percent from 9,103 to 10,376 Second Strike commitments (see Figure 6). However, following the passage of Proposition 47, Second Strike commitments decreased 13.7 percent down to 8,959 commitments in FY 2015-16. After these two years of decreases, Second Strike commitments increased 8.7 percent to 9,738 commitments in FY 2016-17, which was a larger percentage increase than observed in total court commitments (2.6 percent). Similar to total felon court commitments, Second Strike court commitments decreased by 3.5 percent (342 commitments) to 9,396 in FY 2017-18, and 6.2 percent (580 commitments) to 8,816 in FY 2018-19. During FY 2019-20, admissions of Second Strike court commitments to CDCR Reception Centers decreased 29.3 percent (2,580 commitments) to 6,236 commitments from the previous fiscal year, and then decreased an additional 30.1 percent (1,874 commitments) in FY 2020-21 to 4,362 commitments. The following year, Second Strike court commitments experienced a sizable increase of 60.1 percent (2,623 commitments), reaching 6,985 commitments in FY 2021-22.

Figure 6. Second Strike Court Commitment Trends and Projections, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2026-27



4 Male Inmate Placement Needs Projections⁶

4.1 Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Male Inmate Placement Needs

4.1.1 Reception Center Placement Needs

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the Reception Center (RC) placement needs to be higher than the Fall 2022 Projections throughout the five years of the projection period (see Table 7). The Spring 2023 Population Projections expect the June 30, 2023 RC placement needs to increase to 6,830 inmates, which is 12.2 percent (745 inmates) higher than predicted in the Fall 2022 Projections. The Spring 2023 Projections expect the RC placement needs to be 6,835 inmates for each of the four remaining years of the projection period. Compared to the Fall 2022 RC placement needs projection, the Spring 2023 Projection of 6,835 inmates is 11.3 percent (692 inmates) higher for June 30, 2024, 8.9 percent (557 inmates) higher for June 30, 2025, 10.3 percent (639 inmates) for June 30, 2026 and 8.8 percent (554 inmates) higher for June 30, 2027.

Table 7. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Reception Center Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	6,085	6,830	745	12.2%
2024	6,143	6,835	692	11.3%
2025	6,278	6,835	557	8.9%
2026	6,196	6,835	639	10.3%
2027	6,281	6,835	554	8.8%

4.1.2 Level I Placement Needs

With the exception of June 30, 2024, the Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the Level I placement needs to be higher for each year of the projection cycle than what was forecasted in the Fall 2022 Population Projections (see Table 8). Level I placement needs are projected to be 8,993 inmates on June 30, 2023, which is 4.2 percent (361 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Population Projections. The Spring 2023 Population Projections expect the Level I placement needs to decrease to 8,398 inmates on June 30, 2024, which is 1.5 percent (124 inmates) lower than the Fall 2022 Projections. Level I placement needs are anticipated to increase to 9,009 inmates on June 30, 2025, and 9,329 inmates on June 30, 2026, this is 6.4 percent (541 inmates) and 4.0 percent (361 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Projections, respectively. On June 30, 2027, the Level I placement needs are predicted to decrease to 9,176 inmates, which is 4.0 percent (350 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Projections.

⁶ Populations in Levels I-IV reflect endorsements to these levels and take into account some of the override reasons.

Table 8. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Level I Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	8,632	8,993	361	4.2%
2024	8,522	8,398	-124	-1.5%
2025	8,468	9,009	541	6.4%
2026	8,968	9,329	361	4.0%
2027	8,826	9,176	350	4.0%

4.1.3 Level II Placement Needs

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the Level II placement needs for each fiscal year in the projection period to be higher than the Fall 2022 Population Projections (see Table 9). The Spring 2023 Projections estimate the Level II placement will be 38,991 inmates on June 30, 2023, which is 0.7 percent (287 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Projections. Level II placement needs are expected to increase to 39,300 inmates on June 30, 2024, which is 7.8 percent (2,843 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Projections. The Spring 2023 Projections anticipate the Level II placement needs will decrease to 36,600 inmates on June 30, 2025, 32,918 inmates on June 30, 2026, and 31,995 inmates on June 30, 2027, which is 7.8 percent (2,659 inmates), 1.7 percent (555 inmates) and 0.4 percent (137 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Projections, respectively.

Table 9. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Level II Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	38,704	38,991	287	0.7%
2024	36,457	39,300	2,843	7.8%
2025	33,941	36,600	2,659	7.8%
2026	32,363	32,918	555	1.7%
2027	31,858	31,995	137	0.4%

4.1.4 Level III Placement Needs

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the Level III placement needs to be lower than the Fall 2022 Population Projection for the first year of the projection cycle, and subsequently higher for each fiscal year remaining in the projection cycle (see Table 10). The Spring 2023 Projections estimate on June 30, 2023, the Level III placement will be 15,230 inmates, which is 2.0 percent (307 inmates) lower than the Fall 2022 Projections. Level III placement needs are expected to increase to 15,528 inmates on June 30, 2024, and 16,503 inmates on June 30, 2025, which is 0.2 percent (37 inmates) higher and 6.5 percent (1,000 inmates) higher than predicted in the Fall 2022 Projections, respectively. The Spring 2023 Projections anticipate the Level III placement needs will increase further to 18,622

inmates on June 30, 2026, then increase to reach 18,708 inmates on June 30, 2027, this is 20.2 percent (3,132 inmates) and 22.7 percent (3,463 inmates) higher than the Fall 2022 Projections, respectively.

Table 10. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Level III Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	15,537	15,230	-307	-2.0%
2024	15,491	15,528	37	0.2%
2025	15,503	16,503	1,000	6.5%
2026	15,490	18,622	3,132	20.2%
2027	15,245	18,708	3,463	22.7%

4.1.5 Level IV Placement Needs

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the Level IV placement needs for each fiscal year included in the projection period to be lower than the Fall 2022 Population Projections (see Table 11). The Spring 2023 Projections estimate on June 30, 2023, the Level IV placement needs will be 19,746 inmates, which is 8.2 percent (1,765 inmates) lower than the Fall 2022 Projections. Level IV placement needs are expected to decrease to 18,011 inmates on June 30, 2024, which is 12.9 percent (2,677 inmates) lower than predicted in the Fall 2022 Projections. The Spring 2023 Projections anticipate the Level IV placement needs to decrease further throughout the remainder of the projection cycle, reaching 17,066 inmates on June 30, 2027, which is 9.6 percent (1,803 inmates) lower than the Fall 2022 Projections.

Table 11. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Level IV Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	21,511	19,746	-1,765	-8.2%
2024	20,688	18,011	-2,677	-12.9%
2025	19,775	17,697	-2,078	-10.5%
2026	19,175	17,346	-1,829	-9.5%
2027	18,869	17,066	-1,803	-9.6%

4.1.6 Protective Housing Unit Placement Needs

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the Protective Housing Unit (PHU) placement needs to be the same as the Fall 2022 Population Projections (see Table 12). The PHU placement needs are projected to remain stable at seven inmates each year throughout the projection period.

Table 12. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 PHU Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	7	7	0	0.0%
2024	7	7	0	0.0%
2025	7	7	0	0.0%
2026	7	7	0	0.0%
2027	7	7	0	0.0%

4.1.7 Security Housing Unit Placement Needs

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict the Security Housing Unit (SHU)⁷ placement needs will be lower than the Fall 2022 Population Projections (see Table 13). The SHU placement needs are predicted to be 500 inmates on June 30, 2023, which is 6.9 percent (37 inmates) lower than the Fall 2022 Projections. The Spring 2023 Projections anticipate the SHU placement needs to remain stable at 501 inmates from June 30, 2024, through June 30, 2027, this is 6.7 percent (36 inmates) lower each year than the 537 inmates predicted in the Fall 2022 Projections.

Table 13. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 SHU Placement Needs Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	537	500	-37	-6.9%
2024	537	501	-36	-6.7%
2025	537	501	-36	-6.7%
2026	537	501	-36	-6.7%
2027	537	501	-36	-6.7%

4.2 Male Placement Need Projections⁸

CDCR predicts housing needs for male inmates placed in Level I and Level III to increase through June 30, 2027, with a net five-year increase of 6.7 percent for Level I and a net five-year increase of 21.8 percent for Level III. Housing needs for male inmates placed in Level II are anticipated to experience the largest decrease over the projection period, with a net five-year decrease of 23.0 percent. Housing needs for male inmates placed in Level IV are projected to have a net five-year decrease of 20.3 percent by June 30, 2027.

⁷ Security Housing Unit (SHU) includes inmates who are housed in Long Term Restricted Housing (LTRH), SHU, Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU), as well as any inmates who are endorsed to one of these housing levels.

⁸ Populations in Levels I-IV reflect endorsements to these levels and takes into account some of the override codes.

The decrease is due to the continuing impact of Proposition 57 and recent policy changes. The full impact in the later years will require further study as more information becomes available. Level II inmates are expected to encompass the largest portion of the male population, while Level I inmates are expected to represent the smallest portion throughout the projection cycle.

Table 14 presents the Spring 2023 male institution population projections by housing level. CDCR’s Reception Center population was 6,056 inmates on June 30, 2022. CDCR predicts Reception Center needs will increase to 6,830 on June 30, 2023, and then increase to 6,835 on June 30, 2024. Reception Center needs are anticipated to remain stable at 6,835 inmates each year through June 30, 2027.

Quarterly housing level projections through June 30, 2024, and annual housing level projections through June 30, 2027, are available in Appendix D, Tables 26 and 27.

Table 14. Male Institution Population Projections by Housing Level, June 30, 2022 through June 30, 2027

June 30	Security Level							Total Male
	Reception Center	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU	
2022 (Actual)	6,056	8,598	41,538	15,361	21,412	7	538	93,510
2023	6,830	8,993	38,991	15,230	19,746	7	500	90,297
2024	6,835	8,398	39,300	15,528	18,011	7	501	88,580
2025	6,835	9,009	36,600	16,503	17,697	7	501	87,152
2026	6,835	9,329	32,918	18,622	17,346	7	501	85,558
2027	6,835	9,176	31,995	18,708	17,066	7	501	84,288

5 Parole Population

5.1 Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Active Parole Population Projections

The Spring 2023 and Fall 2022 Population Projections predict a higher parole population in the early part of the projection cycle and a lower parole population in the later part. The Spring 2023 Population Projections predicts an active parole population of 37,500 parolees on June 30, 2023, which is 15.4 percent (6,806 parolees) lower than projected in the Fall 2022 Population Projections. The difference is attributed to the earlier than anticipated impact of earned discharge. By June 30, 2027, the parole population is predicted to reach 36,061 parolees, which is 1.1 percent (412 parolees) lower than expected in the Fall 2022 Population Projections (see Table 15 and Figure 7).

Table 15. Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Active Parole Population Projections

June 30	Fall 2022	Spring 2023	Difference	Percent Difference
2023	44,306	37,500	-6,806	-15.4%
2024	43,070	36,382	-6,688	-15.5%
2025	41,347	35,695	-5,652	-13.7%
2026	37,693	36,507	-1,186	-3.1%
2027	36,473	36,061	-412	-1.1%

5.2 Active Parole Population Projections and Historical Trends

5.2.1 Active Parole Population Projections

CDCR projects that the active parole population will experience a decrease of 14.4 percent (6,325 parolees) from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023 (see Table 16). The parole population is projected to decrease to 36,061 on June 30, 2027. The anticipated decrease in the parole population is related to changes to the earned discharge policy and lengths of parole terms that went into effect in July 2020. Parole terms are capped at 24 months for most nonviolent offenders, with most non-sex registrant parolees being discharged at 12 months. For more information about these changes, see "Changes to Lengths of Parole Terms and Earned Discharge Process" in the Policy Changes section of Appendix B of the report.

5.2.2 Active Parole Population Historical Trends

The population of active parolees supervised in California decreased by 13.3 percent between 2013 and 2014. The parole population increased by 2.2 percent from June 30, 2014, to June 30, 2015 (44,499 to 45,473 parolees; see Table 16 and Figure 7). The effects of Proposition 47, which resulted in approximately 4,700 offenders being resentenced and released from the institution, drove this change.

Most resentenced offenders subsequently served a one-year parole period.⁹ A 3.6 percent decrease was observed between June 30, 2015, and June 30, 2016 (45,473 to 43,814 parolees) as Proposition 47 parolees were discharged from parole.

Following this decrease, the active parole population experienced four consecutive years of increases. From June 30, 2016, to June 30, 2017, the population grew by 3.3 percent (43,814 to 45,261 parolees), this was followed by a 4.7 percent increase from June 30, 2017, to June 30, 2018 (45,261 to 47,370 parolees). The parole population experienced a 7.3 percent increase from June 30, 2018, to June 30, 2019 (47,370 to 50,822 parolees), and an additional increase of 5.1 percent from June 30, 2019, to June 30, 2020 (50,822 to 53,427 parolees). The active parole population experienced a decrease of 5.8 percent between June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2021 (53,427 to 50,322 parolees). The active parole population experienced an additional reduction of 12.9 percent from June 30, 2021, and June 30, 2022 (50,322 to 43,825 parolees).

Parole population increases observed in more recent years were related to a growing number of parolees who served life institution terms and were consequently expected to serve long lengths of stay on parole, as well as an increased number of releases from the institutions due to the impacts of Proposition 57 and other recent policy changes. The decrease in the parole population observed from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2022 is related to the earned discharge policy change, which expanded eligibility for certain parolees to be considered for discharge 12 months after release from prison.

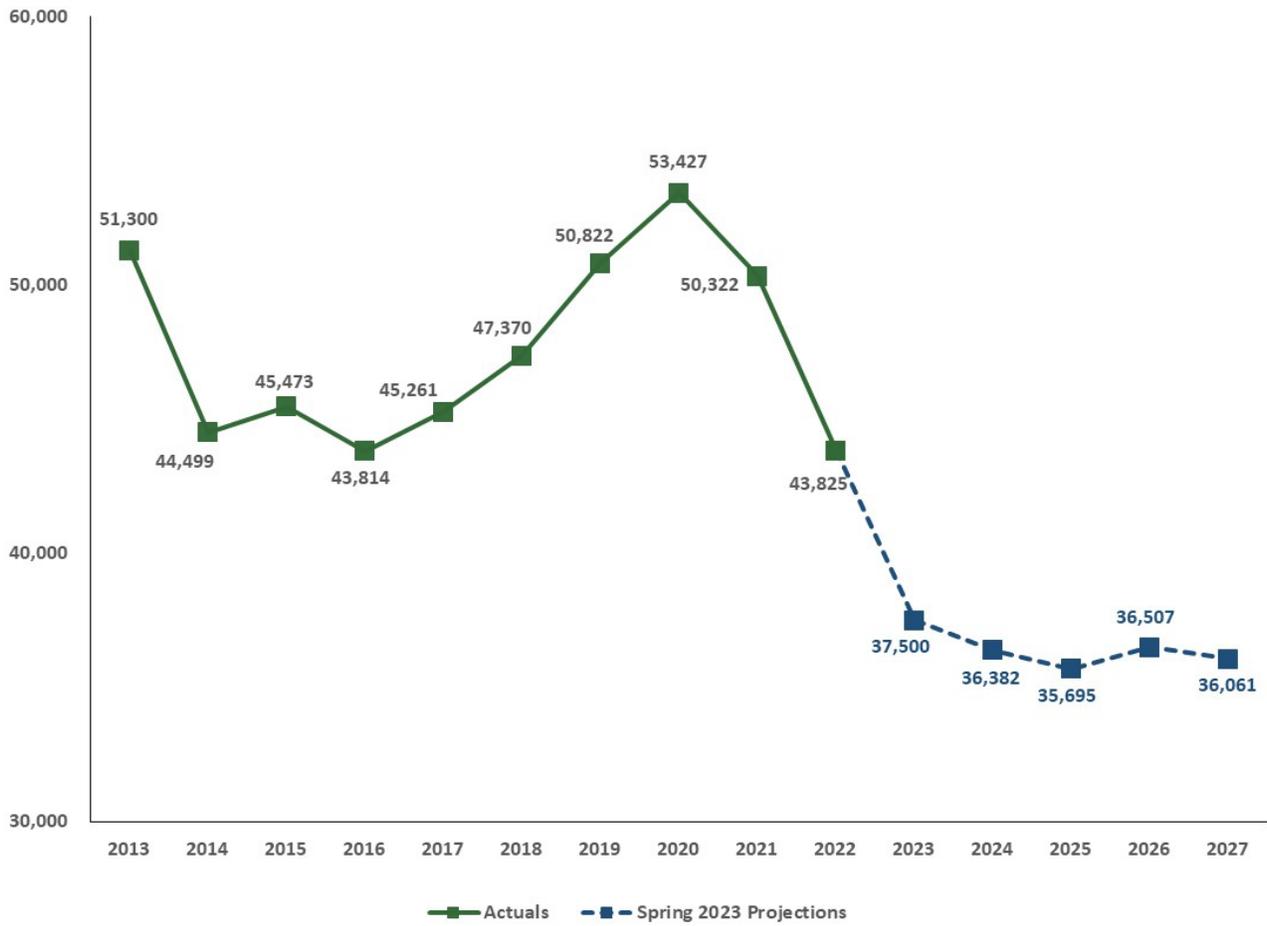
Quarterly projections of the active parole population through June 2024 are available in Appendix D, Tables 28 and 29.

⁹ In addition to the impact of resentencing while in CDCR institutions, offenders may also be resentenced while serving time in county jail or under other county-level supervision and subsequently placed on state parole supervision under Proposition 47 (court walkovers).

Table 16. Active Parole Population Supervised in California, June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2027

June 30	Active Parole	Percent Change
Actual		
2013	51,300	N/A
2014	44,499	-13.3%
2015	45,473	2.2%
2016	43,814	-3.6%
2017	45,261	3.3%
2018	47,370	4.7%
2019	50,822	7.3%
2020	53,427	5.1%
2021	50,322	-5.8%
2022	43,825	-12.9%
Projected		
2023	37,500	-14.4%
2024	36,382	-3.0%
2025	35,695	-1.9%
2026	36,507	2.3%
2027	36,061	-1.2%

Figure 7. Active Parole Population Trends and Projections, June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2027



6 Juvenile Population Projections

6.1 Comparison of Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Juvenile Population Projections

The Spring 2023 Population Projections predict an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 152 youth in June 2023, which is 57.8 percent (208 youth) lower than the 360 youth predicted in the Fall 2022 Population Projections. The difference between the projections is due to updated assumptions for Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) admissions and releases based on more recent data and observations.

6.2 Juvenile Population Projections

CDCR predicts the total juvenile ADP will reach 152 youth in June 2023 (see Table 17). The reductions in the youth offender population are a result of SB 92 and SB 823. SB 92 sets a defined closure date of June 30, 2023 for all DJJ facilities.¹⁰ The total juvenile population is projected to be 152 youth at the time of closure on June 30, 2023, these youth will be transferred to county secure youth treatment facilities once DJJ facilities close.

6.3 Juvenile Population Historical Trends

The male juvenile June ADP decreased by 14.2 percent from 709 to 608 youth from June 2013 to June 2018, then increased by 13.3 percent (81 youth) from June 2018 to June 2019 (see Table 17). In June 2020, the male population increased by 6.8 percent to 736 youth compared to 689 youth in June 2019. The male juvenile ADP decreased 10.1 percent to 662 youth in June 2021, then decreased an additional 14.5 percent the following year to 566 in June 2022. The female juvenile ADP decreased by 3.8 percent from 26 to 25 youth from 2013 to 2018, then increased by 12.0 percent (3 youth) from 2018 to 2019. The female population increased by 7.1 percent (2 youth) to 30 youth in 2020 and remained at 30 ADP for June 2021. In June 2022, the female juvenile ADP decreased by 20.0 percent to 24 youth.

¹⁰ More information about this change is included in Appendix B.

Table 17. Juvenile Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population, June 2013 through June 2023

June	Male	Female	Total
Actual			
2013	709	26	735
2014	665	23	688
2015	665	25	690
2016	678	26	705
2017	613	21	634
2018	608	25	633
2019	689	28	717
2020	736	30	766
2021	662	30	692
2022	566	24	590
Projected			
2023	146	6	152

Appendix A – Methodology, Technical Notes, and Limitations

Methodology and Technical Notes

Most corrections population experts agree that projections beyond two- to three-year time horizons are difficult to model with precision.¹¹ Due to the need to prepare longer-term projections for planning purposes, this report presents up to five years of projections for some populations. CDCR's Office of Research uses the most current data available to produce its population projections. Routine database updates may cause some reported values to differ from previously reported values.

The adult population projections use historical trend data and a simulation model that projects individual offender movements for the population in custody at the start of the projections and projected future court commitments. The model forecasts anticipated changes in housing levels over the incarceration period and releases from the institution to parole or county post release community supervision. The timing of the projected actions is based on trend data entered into the model.

Juvenile population projections were developed using historical trend data and estimated monthly discharges. Juvenile forecasts were constructed based on weekly average daily populations of all juvenile facilities and juvenile offenders who are the responsibility of DJJ but not physically housed in a DJJ facility. The juvenile population, however, does not include juveniles housed in adult institutions or juveniles under county supervision in accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 1628.¹²

Beginning with the Spring 2014 Population Projections, the active parole population excludes parolees on non-revocable parole. Parole population values reported in earlier reports included parolees on non-revocable parole.

Beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, CDCR adopted a new court commitment forecasting procedure that relies solely on data observed after the implementation of the 2011 Realignment legislation (October 2011) for determinately sentenced offenders. This approach was employed because sufficient data became available at that point to conduct robust analyses of the predictive power of pre-Realignment compared to post-Realignment data. These analyses have revealed predictions using only data collected after the implementation period and are more accurate than predictions using both pre- and post-Realignment commitment data.

Additionally, beginning with the Fall 2015 Projections, CDCR utilized offender classification data collected in the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS). This change resulted in shifts in projected housing placement needs compared to past projections, primarily in housing Levels II and III. The deployment of SOMS in 2013 coincided with a revised classification scoring structure that changed the parameters for determining housing placements. As inmates were reclassified under the new

¹¹ See the *Limitations* section in this report.

¹² More information on AB 1628 is available in Appendix C.

classification structure, there was a data entry lag for some offender information into the legacy Inmate Classification Scoring System. The SOMS data provide a more complete and accurate account of current offender placement needs.

Beginning with the Spring 2016 Projections, the adult institution population includes offenders in alternative custody and community re-entry programs, as well as offenders on medical parole. CDCR made this change to create a more comprehensive view of the adult offender population serving an institution term. The authors of this report recommend exercising caution when comparing projections published in past reports.

The California population data used to calculate the commitment rates to an institution are based on demographic data obtained from the California Department of Finance.¹³ These population data are provided for calendar year midpoints (July 1). For this report, data for two points in time were averaged to afford a closer fit to the state fiscal year.

Limitations

Although CDCR's population projections are designed to be as accurate as possible, it is difficult to model projections beyond a two- to three-year time horizon with precision. Nevertheless, this report provides up to five years of projections for some populations.

The projections do not currently incorporate any assumptions about individuals awaiting trial and/or sentencing due to COVID-19 related court closures and related backlogs, which could generate a temporary increase in admissions to CDCR in the future. As additional data become available, future projections may include an adjustment to account for these groups. The impact of recent policy changes on CDCR's populations are still developing, and the authors of this report suggest using caution when interpreting these projection results.

¹³ The State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, July 2021.

Appendix B – Significant Chaptered Legislation, Initiatives, and Policy Changes¹⁴

Adults

Legislation

Chapter 728, Statutes of 2021, [Senate Bill (SB 483)]

The legislation applies retroactively and removes enhancements for offenders convicted of prior prison terms under PC 667.5(b) imposed prior to January 1, 2020 and HS 11370.2 imposed prior to January 1, 2018. Eligible current inmates will be resentenced by December 2023. Future admissions are also affected. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections.*

Chapter 537, Statutes of 2021, (SB 73)

Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 5, 2021. Ends mandatory jail sentences for specified crimes related to the sale of controlled substances. Allows judges to order probation and community-based services for specified crimes. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections.*

Chapter 334, Statutes of 2020, [Assembly Bill (AB) 3234]

Signed by Governor and chaptered on September 30, 2020. Modified the minimum age limitation for the elderly parole program to 50 years of age and requires the person to have served a minimum of 20 years of continuous incarceration to be eligible for elderly parole. Under the previous law, AB 1448, inmates were eligible for elderly parole review once they turned 60 and had served 25 continuous years of incarceration. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed implementation date of July 1, 2022.*

¹⁴ Information about Significant Legislation, Initiatives, and Policy Changes implemented prior to 2014 may be found in earlier population projections reports available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/research/population-reports>.

Chapter 590, Statutes of 2019, (SB 136)

Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 8, 2019. Removed from the law is a one-year enhancement for prior non-violent institution terms. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of January 1, 2020.*

Chapter 577, Statutes of 2019, (AB 965)

Signed by Governor and chaptered on October 8, 2019. Allows Educational Merit Credits to be applied to an offender's Youth Eligibility Parole Date. Existing law requires the Board of Parole Hearings to conduct a youth offender parole hearing for offenders sentenced to state prison who committed specified crimes when they were under 25 years of age. *The estimated impact of this legislation is factored into the Population Projections with an assumed effective date of January 1, 2020.*

Initiatives

Proposition 57 – Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016.

The proposition 1) increased the number of non-violent offenders eligible for parole consideration and allowed parole consideration after serving the full term of the sentence for their primary offense; 2) authorized CDCR to award sentence credits for rehabilitation, good behavior, or educational achievements; and 3) provided juvenile court judges authority to decide whether juveniles age 14 and older should be sentenced as adults for specified offenses. *This proposition was passed into law on November 8, 2016, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Proposition 47 – Criminal Sentences, Misdemeanor Penalties, Initiative Statute.

Required misdemeanor instead of felony sentence for certain drug possession offenses. Required misdemeanor instead of felony sentence for the following crimes when the amount involved is \$950 or less: petty theft, receiving stolen property and forging/writing bad checks. Allowed felony sentences for these offenses if a person has had a previous conviction for crimes such as rape, murder, or child molestation or is a registered sex offender. Required resentencing for persons serving felony sentences for these offenses unless the court finds unreasonable public safety risk.

The proposition resulted in fewer commitments to state institutions from the court.

Proposition 47-related decreases in the institution population include the effect of resentencing avoided court commitments. The impact of avoided court commitments is assumed to continue indefinitely. *This proposition was passed into law on November 4, 2014, and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Policy Changes

Change in Milestone Completion Credit Schedule and Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program

CDCR adopted regulations on August 31, 2022, that updated terminology, expanded rehabilitative programs and reentry services, and eliminated the Long-Term Offender Program by incorporating participants into the new Integrated Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program (ISUDT). The regulations also amended the Milestone Completion Credit (MCC) Schedule to add new programs, discontinue programs that are no longer available to inmates, amend the amount of credit earned for some programs, and reorganize the schedule.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of August 31, 2022.

Change in Credit-earning for Violent Offenders and All Non-Violent Second Strikers

CDCR implemented changes to good conduct credits (GCCs) with an operationally effective date of May 2021. Based on the changes, violent offenders' credit-earning rate increased from 20 percent to 33.3 percent. For all non-violent second strikers, the credit-earning rate increased from 33.3 percent to 50 percent. A substantially similar version of these regulations was readopted on December 28, 2021, on an emergency basis under Penal Code section 5058.3. The permanent regulations were adopted and enacted in August 2022.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of May 1, 2021.

Change in Credit-earning for Offenders in Fire Camps and Minimum Support Facilities

In December 2021, updated regulations were filed related to good conduct credit (GCC) earning. These included rate changes for individuals assigned to minimum support facilities and fire camps. Minimum Security Credits (30-day earned credit after every 30 days served) were discontinued and enhanced GCCs were re-implemented. All Minimum Security Credits that had been earned were eligible to be retained. Individuals with non-violent offenses assigned to fire camps or minimum custody facilities earn 66.6 percent (from 50 percent) while individuals with violent offenses assigned to fire camps earn 50 percent (from 33.3 percent). Individuals in Work Groups "C" or "D2" will revert to zero credit earning.

On December 30, 2021, a Sacramento County Superior Court judge granted a temporary restraining order (TRO) against portions of the regulations. The order was part of litigation filed by several District Attorneys challenging the regulations. The TRO included some revisions to the GCC regulations approved by the Office of Administrative Law. While the matter was considered in court, CDCR did not implement the portion of the regulations that increased GCC from 50% to 66.6% for individuals serving time for a nonviolent second strike who are assigned to Workgroup M.

On January 20, 2022, the court denied plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction, meaning CDCR will implement those portions of the regulations affecting nonviolent second-strikers assigned to Workgroup M. About 1,500 incarcerated people in Workgroup M will earn 66.6% GCC, to be applied retroactively to the regulations' effective date of December 28, 2021.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of January 1, 2022.

Changes to the Non-Violent Offender Parole Process (NVPP)

Effective January 29, 2021, the California Supreme Court in the case of *In re Gadlin*, held that under Proposition 57, individuals required to register as a sex offender (Penal Code section 290) based on a prior conviction could no longer be categorically excluded from non-violent parole consideration. The Court also held that the Department's regulations cannot exclude inmates for a current offense unless defined by the regulations as a violent felony. This means inmates both previously and currently convicted of a registerable sex offense are now eligible for the non-violent parole process after serving the full term of their primary offense, as long as their current term is non-violent.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of July 1, 2021.

Reduced Time in Reception Center

Effective September 2020, CDCR implemented changes to the Reception Center process that may shorten the time in the Reception Center from historical levels of 90 to 120 days to 30 days. However, due to current transfer restrictions in place surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic, the Reception Center process may take up to 60 days to complete. Shorter time in Reception Centers would result in population decreases in Reception Centers and would allow offenders to begin earning enhanced good conduct credits faster as these credits are not earned while offenders are pending classification in the Reception Center.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of September 1, 2020.

Changes to Lengths of Parole Terms and Earned Discharge Process

A change made in the Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget process¹⁵ allows offenders released to parole on or after July 1, 2020, to serve a maximum two-year parole period as long as they are non-sex registrant determinately sentenced parolees. A three-year cap would apply to parolees who were indeterminately sentenced. These changes require the Division of Adult Parole Operations to review parolees for possible discharge no later than 12 months after release from prison.

Additionally, parolees who started their parole period prior to July 1, 2020, would be reviewed for discharge under an updated discharge review policy.

The estimated impact of this change is factored into the Population Projections with an operationally effective date of October 1, 2020.

Actions to Reduce Population and Maximize Space in response to COVID-19:

- CDCR expedited the release of incarcerated persons serving a sentence for non-violent offenses, who do not have to register as a sex offender and had 60 days or less to serve in April 2020.
- In July 2020 CDCR implemented release actions in an effort to further reduce the population to maximize space for physical distancing and isolation/quarantine efforts. CDCR expedited the release of non-violent and non-sex registrant offenders with 180 days or less remaining on their sentences on a rolling basis beginning in July 2020. The last list of potentially eligible people was created in July 2021 and releases were completed in December 2021.¹⁶
- CDCR implemented a one-time Positive Programming Credit that provided 12 weeks of credit to eligible offenders as of July 9, 2020, who did not have any serious rule violations between March 1 and July 5, 2020.¹⁷

The impacts of these actions are factored into the Population Projections.

Supplemental Reforms to Credit-Earning

Implemented to enhance the credits made available under Proposition 57. These policy changes became operationally effective in May 2019.

- Rehabilitative Achievement Credit: Prospectively increased credit earning from 7 days to 10 days per 52 hours of participation, up to a maximum of 40 days of credit per year.

¹⁵ Reflected in statutory changes Chapter 29, Statutes of 2020, (SB 118).

¹⁶ More information about actions to reduce population and maximize space is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-expedited-releases/>.

¹⁷ More information about Positive Programming Credits is available at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/memo-positive-programming-credits/>.

- Educational Merit Credit: Increased credit earning from 90 days to 180 days for General Equivalency Diplomas (GED), High School Diploma, or equivalent.
- Changes to 60-day release restriction for certain offenders unless otherwise required by statute.

Parole Determination Process for Indeterminately-Sentenced Non-Violent Offenders

Created a process for certain indeterminately-sentenced non-violent offenders to be reviewed for parole consideration by BPH after serving the full term of their primary offense effective January 2019.

Automatic Restoration of Forfeited Credits

Effective on April 3, 2019, California Code of Regulations, Title 15, section 3329.5 allows for GCCs forfeited by Rules Violation Reports (RVR) to be automatically restored. Previously, offenders were required to apply for restoration once eligible. *This change is expected to increase restored credits and a consequent decrease in the length of stay for impacted offenders. However, the impact of the change was not able to be quantified and is not included in the population projections.*

Penal Code Section 1170(d) Recall and Resentencing Changes

Changed Penal Code section 1170(d) authorizing the resentencing of an offender to a lesser sentence under certain circumstances. *These changes were made as part of the FY 2018-19 Budget.*

Court-Ordered Measures Subsequently Enacted with the Implementation of Proposition 57

CDCR implemented the following policies and programs subsequently enacted with the implementation of Proposition 57. *The impact is assumed to continue indefinitely and is factored into the Population Projections.*

- Credit-earning change for specific offenders: Prospectively increased credit earning for non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders from 20 percent to 33.3 percent, and allowed these offenders to earn milestone credits for rehabilitative programs. *This policy became operationally effective in February 2014.* Prospectively increased credit earning for all offenders designated Minimum Custody who were eligible to earn day-for-day (50 percent) credits to two days of credit for each day served (2-for-1). *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015.*
- Parole determination process for certain Second-Strike offenders: Created a process for certain non-violent, non-sex-registrant Second Strike offenders to be reviewed for parole consideration by BPH once 50 percent of their sentence has been served. *This policy became effective by court order on January 1, 2015.*

Utilization of Administrative Determinants and Increased Access to Rehabilitative Programs

The California Code of Regulations, Title 15, sections 3375 and 3375.2, allows for the placement of offenders in facilities with higher or lower security levels than indicated by offender placement scores. In order to expand access to rehabilitative programs for offenders who have demonstrated positive programming, CDCR clarified its application of these regulations in July 2016. *This policy change is factored into the Population Projections and is expected to result in an overall decreased need for male Level IV housing and a corresponding net increased need for male Level II and III housing.*

Segregated Housing

Effective in June 2015, the regulations provided for shorter segregated housing unit stays based on offender behavior and reduced the number of offenses that may result in Security Housing Unit (SHU) terms. *The projections incorporate the effects of the Ashker settlement, which outlined a process for ending indeterminate SHU terms.*

Juveniles

Legislation

Chapter 18, Statutes of 2021, (SB 92)

This legislation, commencing July 1, 2021, allows counties to establish secure youth treatment facilities for wards who are 14 years of age or older, and who have been adjudicated and found to be a ward of the court based on an offense that would have resulted in a commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice, as provided. This bill also sets a defined closure date of June 30, 2023, for all DJJ facilities. *This change is factored into the Population Projections.*

Chapter 337, Statutes of 2020, (SB 823)

This legislation realigns the Division of Juvenile Justice to local systems. *This change is factored into the Population Projections.*

Initiatives

Proposition 57 – Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016.

Provided juvenile court judges authority to decide whether juveniles aged 14 and older should be sentenced as adults for specified offenses. *This proposition was passed into law on November 8, 2016 and is factored into the Population Projections.*

Appendix C – Glossary of Terms¹⁸

ADP (Average Daily Population): The average population per day for a stated population for a specified time period, usually one year.

DJJ 290: Juvenile sex registrants.

DJJ 707(b): Serious and violent juvenile offenders.

DJJ AB 1628: Youth who leave DJJ but are not put on parole, rather they are released back to communities for probation supervision.

DJJ Contract Cases (P): Youth held under a contract agreement for alternative county placement court-ordered by the Juvenile Court to DJJ. They have been previously housed by DJJ and have been released to the county for probation supervision under AB 1628; they are now returning to custody.

DJJ “E” Cases: Youth sentenced to adult institution but sent to DJJ if under 18 years of age regardless of educational status. They will transfer to adult facilities at age 18 unless they can serve their time and be eligible to be out on parole prior to reaching age 21.

DJJ “M” Cases: Youth committed to an adult institution and court-ordered to DJJ for housing. They are housed at DJJ until they reach age 21 at which time they are transferred to adult facilities.

DOF: Department of Finance.

Discharge: When an offender is no longer under the jurisdiction of CDCR.

DSL: Cases that fall under the Determinate Sentencing Law.

Felon: A person convicted of a felony offense and sentenced to a state institution by the court.

In Facility: A juvenile offender who is physically located and housed in a DJJ facility.

Level I, II, III, IV: The security level, and therefore the facility level, assigned to offenders based on their classification score ranges. The higher the score, the higher the security level.

Off Facility: Any juvenile offender who is the responsibility of DJJ but is not physically in a DJJ facility. This could include juvenile offenders who are in a medical facility, out to court, or being housed in an adult facility.

PAL (Parolee-At-Large): A felon parolee who absconds (hides) from parole supervision.

¹⁸ Some terms may not be used in this report.

Parole: After the institution term is served, offenders are supervised in the community by CDCR for an established period up to the statutory maximum.

Parolee: A felon released from confinement in a state institution to supervision in the community by CDCR, as defined in Penal Code section 3000.08.

Pending Revocation: A parolee who has been charged with violating a condition of parole and placed in CDCR custody pending investigation to determine if revocation time will be assessed.

PHU: Protective Housing Unit.

PRCS (Post Release Community Supervision): Felons released from confinement in a state institution who do not meet the criteria for state parole supervision are released to PRCS for community supervision at the local level.

PV-RTC (Parole Violator-Returned to Custody): A parolee who has violated the conditions of parole and has been returned to the institution.

PV-WNT (Parole Violator-Returned with a New Term): A parolee who has received a court sentence for a new crime and has been returned to the institution.

Reception Center: An institution designated as a center for the reception of prisoners newly committed to CDCR.

Serious/Violent: Serious, as defined in Penal Code (PC) sections 1192.7(c) and 1192.8, and Violent as defined in PC section 667.5(c).

SHU: Security Housing Unit.

SOMS: Strategic Offender Management System.

Suspension: The interruption of a parole period, usually by absconding. Time on suspension is not credited to the period of parole.

Total Responsible Population: All individuals in the juvenile population regardless of status or place of residence, for whom the DJJ is responsible. This includes all off facility, AB 1628, parole detainees, and youth responsible to DJJ but housed in adult institutions.

Appendix D – Population Projections Tables 18 to 29

Tables 18 through 23 display actual and projected court commitments as rates relative to the California state population ages 18 to 49, for the total population and by gender. Actual rates are displayed for Fiscal Years (FY) 2012-13 through 2021-22 and projected rates are displayed for FY 2022-23 through 2026-27.

Table 18. Actual Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2012-13	35,997	17,208	209.2
2013-14	38,853	17,220	225.6
2014-15	35,547	17,231	206.3
2015-16	35,637	17,230	206.8
2016-17	36,556	17,230	212.2
2017-18	36,204	17,226	210.2
2018-19	34,932	17,193	203.2
2019-20	24,742	17,104	144.7
2020-21	17,068	17,035	100.2
2021-22	30,390	17,033	178.4

Table 19. Actual Male Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2012-13	33,660	8,778	383.5
2013-14	36,085	8,795	410.3
2014-15	33,080	8,811	375.4
2015-16	33,263	8,821	377.1
2016-17	33,958	8,832	384.5
2017-18	33,526	8,842	379.2
2018-19	32,293	8,833	365.6
2019-20	22,852	8,789	260.0
2020-21	15,694	8,756	179.2
2021-22	28,668	8,761	327.2

**Source of state population data is the California Department of Finance.
See Appendix A, Methodology and Technical Notes.*

Table 20. Actual Female Felon Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2021-22

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2012-13	2,337	8,430	27.7
2013-14	2,768	8,425	32.9
2014-15	2,467	8,420	29.3
2015-16	2,374	8,410	28.2
2016-17	2,598	8,398	30.9
2017-18	2,678	8,384	31.9
2018-19	2,639	8,361	31.6
2019-20	1,890	8,315	22.7
2020-21	1,374	8,279	16.6
2021-22	1,722	8,272	20.8

Table 21. Fall 2022 Projected Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2026-27

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2022-23	29,345	17,063	172.0
2023-24	31,173	17,114	182.1
2024-25	31,399	17,178	182.8
2025-26	31,472	17,250	182.5
2026-27	31,462	17,317	181.7

**Source of state population data is the California Department of Finance.
See Appendix A, Methodology and Technical Notes.*

Table 22. Fall 2022 Projected Male Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2026-27

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2022-23	27,358	8,783	311.5
2023-24	28,937	8,815	328.3
2024-25	28,949	8,852	327.1
2025-26	28,949	8,892	325.6
2026-27	28,946	8,928	324.2

Table 23. Fall 2022 Projected Female Felon Institution Court Commitments, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2026-27

Fiscal Year	Felon Court Commitments	State Population Ages 18-49 (in Thousands)*	Commitment Rate
2022-23	1,987	8,280	24.0
2023-24	2,236	8,300	26.9
2024-25	2,450	8,327	29.4
2025-26	2,523	8,358	30.2
2026-27	2,516	8,389	30.0

*Source of state population data is the California Department of Finance.
See Appendix A, Methodology and Technical Notes

Table 24. Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

	Actual	Fiscal Year 2022-23				Fiscal Year 2023-24			
	June 30, 2022	Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Male Population	93,510	92,731	92,051	91,216	90,297	89,937	89,434	88,533	88,580
Total Female Population	3,669	3,685	3,656	3,610	3,573	3,617	3,645	3,627	3,664
Total Population	97,179	96,416	95,707	94,826	93,870	93,554	93,079	92,160	92,244

*Actual Population

Table 25. Average Daily Institution Population by Quarter and Gender, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

	Fiscal Year 2022-23					Fiscal Year 2023-24				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Male Population	92,983	92,281	91,694	90,683	91,910	90,045	89,817	88,705	88,474	89,260
Total Female Population	3,707	3,659	3,656	3,576	3,649	3,595	3,630	3,618	3,643	3,622
Total Population	96,689	95,941	95,350	94,259	95,560	93,640	93,447	92,324	92,117	92,882

*Actual Population

Table 26. Projected Institution Population by Quarter and Housing Level, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

Fiscal Year	Quarter Ending	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
			Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2022-23	*Sep 30	5,571	8,874	41,979	15,111	20,653	7	536	92,731	3,685	96,416
	*Dec 31	6,836	8,428	40,794	14,886	20,611	7	489	92,051	3,656	95,707
	Mar 31	6,822	9,196	39,092	14,916	20,684	7	499	91,216	3,610	94,826
	Jun 30	6,830	8,993	38,991	15,230	19,746	7	500	90,297	3,573	93,870
2023-24	Sep 30	6,838	8,377	38,980	16,283	18,951	7	501	89,937	3,617	93,554
	Dec 31	6,835	8,485	39,705	15,563	18,338	7	501	89,434	3,645	93,079
	Mar 31	6,835	8,393	39,182	15,614	18,001	7	501	88,533	3,627	92,160
	Jun 30	6,835	8,398	39,300	15,528	18,011	7	501	88,580	3,664	92,244

*Actual Population

Table 27. Projected Institution Population by Housing Level, June 30, 2022, through June 30, 2027

June 30	Reception Center	Security Level						Male	Female	Total Population
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV	PHU	SHU			
2022 (Actual)	6,056	8,598	41,538	15,361	21,412	7	538	93,510	3,669	97,179
2023	6,830	8,993	38,991	15,230	19,746	7	500	90,297	3,573	93,870
2024	6,835	8,398	39,300	15,528	18,011	7	501	88,580	3,664	92,244
2025	6,835	9,009	36,600	16,503	17,697	7	501	87,152	3,684	90,836
2026	6,835	9,329	32,918	18,622	17,346	7	501	85,558	3,691	89,249
2027	6,835	9,176	31,995	18,708	17,066	7	501	84,288	3,669	87,957

Table 28. California Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

	Actual	Fiscal Year 2022-23				Fiscal Year 2023-24			
	June 30, 2022	Sep 30*	Dec 31*	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31	Mar 31	Jun 30
Total Population	43,825	40,965	38,891	37,997	37,500	37,381	37,270	36,895	36,382

*Actual Population

Table 29. California Average Daily Active Parole Population by Quarter, Fiscal Years 2022-23 through 2023-24

	Fiscal Year 2022-23					Fiscal Year 2023-24				
	First Quarter*	Second Quarter*	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal Year Average
Total Population	42,519	39,881	38,286	37,720	39,602	37,562	37,353	37,197	36,603	37,178

*Actual Population



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